

amount of peculiarity, the real reason for its distinction lies in the comparatively small size of the teeth, by which it is distinguished from the other species of *Melogale*. The teeth of the type are unworn and quite perfect.

Helictis subaurantiaca modesta, subsp. n.

Essential characters of true *subaurantiaca*, this species differing from the continental *H. moschata* by its smaller size. General colour as in the typical form, except that the white head-markings are greatly reduced. The usual frontal white patch between eyes almost obsolete, a few odd hairs alone white. White of cheeks not rising up to eye, the brown bar below the eye over 5 mm. in breadth. Broad white band between eye and ear reduced to a narrow line, between which and the ear there is a broad area of brown continuous with the general brown of the upper surface. Back of ears brown, the edges only white. Nape-line much reduced, interrupted on the neck, and only reaching to the withers.

Skull as in *subaurantiaca*.

Dimensions of the type (measured on skin):—

Head and body 338 mm.; tail 148; hind foot 53.

Skull: median length 79.5; zygomatic breadth 45; inter-orbital breadth 20; mastoid breadth 38; front of canine to back of m^1 24; combined length of p^4 and m^1 10.

Hab. Mountains of Central Formosa. Type from Bankoro.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. S. 4. 1. 53. Original number 70. Collected 30th March, 1907, for Mr. A. Owston. Purchased.

Distinguished from *subaurantiaca* in very much the same way as true *moschata* is from *ferreogrisea*—that is, by the lesser amount of the white head-markings. Both the latter are larger than the Formosan forms.

XX.—On the Systematic Arrangement of the Marmosets.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE necessity for relabelling the Museum collection of Marmosets has caused an examination into the question as to how many genera of these animals should be recognized,

their earlier division simply into two by the characters of the teeth having been rejected by Elliot *, whose arrangement in turn has been modified by Pocock †.

Elliot recognizes five genera, as follows :—

Seniocebus, with type *bicolor*.

Cercopithecus, type *midas*.

Leontocebus (type *chrysomelas*), with two subgenera, *Tamarinus* (type *mystax*), and *Marikina* (type *chrysomelas*).

Ædipomidas, type *ædipus*.

Callithrix, type *jacchus*.

Pocock modifies this, largely on the characters of the ears and feet, to the extent of rejecting *Seniocebus*, which he unites under the name of *Mystax* with *Cercopithecus* and the "*Tamarinus*" subgenus of "*Leontocebus*," recognizing *Leontocebus* as a full genus, and, of course, also recognizing *Callithrix*, which he rightly, for the time being, calls *Hapale*. His four genera are thus :—

Leontocebus, type *chrysomelas*.

Ædipomidas, type *ædipus*.

Mystax, type *mystax*.

Hapale, type *jacchus*.

But it appears to me that in this scheme there is no very satisfactory place for the *Seniocebus* section (type *bicolor*), for while the general appearance and short-haired or naked face of its members show relationship to the short-eared *Ædipomidas*, their ears are as long as in *Mystax*. To get out of this difficulty I would suggest that we should recognize *Seniocebus*, with which, besides the naked-faced *bicolor*, *martinsi*, and *meticulosus*, we might place *leucopus*, with face short-haired, though not naked.

It is noteworthy that all the groups, used here for convenience' sake as genera, can be readily distinguished by the coloration of the tail and limbs, in spite of the wide variation in the colours of the body and head. On this basis, and with the difference in the presence or absence of ear-tufts, I would

* 'Primates,' i. pp. 179-233 (1912).

† "The Genera of Hapalidae," *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) xx. p. 247 (1917).

even split the normal-sized species of *Hapale* into two groups, largely on account of the two sharply differentiated forms of coloration found in it, and would also distinguish the Pygmy Marmoset as a special genus.

Thus, apart from *Callimico*, the whole may be classified as follows:—

- A. Lower teeth normal, the canines much longer than the incisors.
- a. Fingers elongated. Tail (at least its upper side) and forearms golden yellow. Skull dolichocephalic. Teeth large 1. *Leontocebus*.
Species: *chrysomelas* (type), *leoninus*, *rosalia*.
- b. Fingers normal. Skull more brachycephalic. Teeth smaller.
- a². Tail and forearms uniformly black*. Face hairy as usual 2. *Myiastax*.
Species: *myiastax* (type), *apiculatus*, *blentschlii*, *chrysopygus*, *devillei*, *flavifrons*, *fuscicollis*, *gracells*, *griseiventris*, *illigeri*, *imperator*, *labiatus*, *lagonotus*, *leucogenys*, *melanoleucus*, *midas*, *nigricollis*, *nigrifrons*, *pileatus*, *rufimanus*, *rufiventer*, *rufoniger*, *thomasi*, *tripartitus*, *ursulus*, *weddelli*.
- b². Forearms and hands white or yellowish. Face, or at least its sides, short-haired or naked.
- a³. Ears of normal length. Tail dark proximally, at least above, lighter terminally. 3. *Seniocebus*.
Species: *bicolor* (type), *leucopus*, *martinsi*, *meticulosus*.
- b³. Ears short. Tail red proximally, black terminally 4. *Ædipomidas*.
Species: *ædipus* (type), *geoffroyi*, *salaquiensis*.
- B. Lower teeth modified, the canines little longer than the incisors.
- c. Size about as in other marmosets. Mandible high in proportion to its length, the condylar process upright. P¹ with an internal lobe.
- c². Ears untafted. Tail wholly black. 5. *Mico*.
Species: *argentatus* (type), *emiliae*, *leucippe*, *melanurus*.
- d². Ears with long tufts on or round them. Tail ringed with white or yellowish. 6. *Hapale*.
Species: *jacchus* (type), *albicollis*, *aurita*, *chrysoleucu*, *flaviceps*, *humeralifer*, *jordani*, *leucocephala*, *penicillata*, *santaremensis*.
- d. Size much smaller. Mandible lower in proportion to length; condylar process slanted backwards. P¹ without internal lobe. 7. *Cebuella*.
Species: *pygmaea* (type).

Three white species, however, whose original derivation may or may not have been due to albinism, will not fall

* Hands sometimes yellow, generally black.

readily into this scheme, owing to their abnormal colour. But their positions seem clear enough, viz. :—

Mico melanoleucus, Rib., is a *Mystax*.

Hapale chrysoleuca, Wagn. (incl. *sericeus*, Gray), is a true *Hapale*.

And the following new species is a *Mico* :—

Mico leucippe, sp. n.

Like *Hapale chrysoleuca*, but the ears untufted, nearly naked. Head, fore limbs, body, and hips quite white; lower legs, feet, and tail light golden yellow, not so strong as in *chrysoleuca*.

Teeth with the structure typical of *Hapale*, not of *Mystax*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh by Fräulein Snethlage) :—

Head and body 235 mm.; tail 342; hind foot 64; ear 30.

Skull: greatest length 48·5; basal length 33·8; breadth of brain-case 26·2; maxillary tooth-row 11·8.

Hab. Lower Amazons. Type from Pimental, Rio Tapajoz.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 9. 3. 9. 2. Original number 14. Collected 13th November, 1908, by Fräulein Dr. E. Snethlage. Presented by the authorities of the Museum Goeldi, Para.

This beautiful white marmoset had been supposed to be *Hapale chrysoleuca*, but is readily distinguished by its wholly untufted and almost naked ears. Two specimens were obtained by Fräulein Snethlage, both quite alike.

“Shot in deep forest.”—*E. S.*

XXI.—*The Holotype of Parazetes auchenicus, Slater (Pycnogonida)*. By W. T. CALMAN, D.Sc., F.R.S.

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IN a paper published in this Magazine in 1879 (ser. 5, vol. iii. p. 281), the late Mr. H. H. Slater described a *Pycnogon* from Japan as *Parazetes auchenicus*, gen. et sp. n. He stated that